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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH JUNE.

THE French Consul-General is now in Simla in connection with the claims for compensation by Frenchmen in Upper Burma at the time of annexation.

"AH! what is this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor, "'Sermons in stones, books in running brooks?' That can't be right. I have it! He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks,' That's sense." And that is how the writer found it.—*Exchange.*

BY a Notification in the *Gazette of India*, it is directed that all letters and addresses to the Queen or members of the Royal Family, or high officials of Her Majesty's Government in England, by public bodies or individuals in British India, must be sent through Local Governments to the Home Department for transmission. Letters otherwise transmitted will not be acknowledged.

A LETTER from the Queen to the Home Secretary has been published, in which her Majesty warmly thanks her people for the kind reception given her both going to and returning from Westminster Abbey on Jubilee day. Her Majesty says she has been deeply touched by the enthusiasm manifested during her stay in London. She then alludes to the twenty-two years' unclouded happiness passed with her late Prince Consort, and says the appreciation of her people and her own sense of duty towards the country will encourage her in the task, often very difficult and arduous, that lies before her, during the remainder of her life. Her Majesty concludes by saying the order maintained and the behaviour of the people throughout the various ceremonies and festivities in connection with the Jubilee merit the highest admiration.

THE *Morning Post* states that France has threatened a rupture with Turkey, that she will resume her claims to the guardianship of the holy places, and that Russia demands a recompense in the direction of Erzeroum if the Anglo-Turkish Convention is ratified by the Porte.

THE PORTE has asked England whether she will fulfil the conditions of the Cyprus Convention if the Anglo-Turkish Convention be ratified.

THE CIRCULATION of the *Times* 'has never fallen below 45,000 a day, and within the last twelve months, long before the publication of the Parnell letter—it rallied to 60,000. For nearly two years past all London newspaper property has been gradually improving. The evening papers are doing wonderfully well.'

HERE is a curious account of a Siamese custom: 'A man who has sold himself at gambling can compel his wife, if she has the money, to redeem him, but he thereby becomes her property and chattel. The wife, if she desires, can sell her husband, along with his summer pah'oen, for a plaster of Paris image of Bismarck or a spotted dog. The other day a lady at Bangkok, rejoicing in the name of Ma Samut, exchanged her better-half for a share in a house near Wat Chang, a cow, and 20 ticals in silver.'

WE hear it has been decided to hold another Railway Conference at Simla during the coming year, either in the cold or wet season, as may be most convenient to the various railway administrations.

A WRITER in London has been talking about Mr. Gladstone's strength in his letter to one of the American papers. He says:—'A medical gentleman who knows him very well—professionally, too, if I am not mistaken—tells me that he is still one of the strongest men physically in the whole gentry of England. It is a marvellous thing to see him stripped to the waist, so superb is his frame, so notable is the absence of an ounce of superfluous flesh on the hard sinews. My informant added that, in his belief, there was scarcely a man in the House, young or old whom Gladstone could not whip with his fists if he tried. This is an interesting illustration of the value of exercise which Americans would do well to ponder'.

TUESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

A TELEGRAM received in St. Petersburg, on May 31, from Merv, states that advices from Herat confirm the news that the latter place has been strongly fortified by English engineers, who have strengthened the walls and trenches. Special redoubts are also being constructed which will offer resistance to artillery and rifle fire. It is added that in order to prevent differences arising owing to the great antagonism displayed by the Afghans towards the English engineers, the Ameer has appointed one military and one civil official to afford protection to the men employed on the works. The object in view is to fortify Herat so strongly that with a garrison of 10,000 men the place will be able to stand a siege of from sixty to ninety days. The military force in Herat itself, as well as in the surrounding districts, will be concentrated in such a manner as to permit of speedy mobilisation.

THE biggest piece of artillery ever made by Krupp is a forty-centimetre gun just finished at Essen. The effect of a shot from this gun is said to be the most destructive known. The shot easily pierces the most strongly armoured ironclad at close distance. It also passes clean through an armour plate of ninety-seven centimetres thickness at a distance of three thousand feet. Another of Krupp's latest productions, a quick-firing gun on the pivot system, is also very highly spoken of, its performances being such that no torpedo-boat could possibly withstand it or escape.

'LORD TENNYSON is reported,' says *Truth*, 'to have 'received £700 from Messrs. Macmillan for his extraordinary Jubilee ode. Now the Poet Laureate receives a salary of £200 a year, and a butt of wine for writing such odes for the British nation. Can it be, then, that Lord Tennyson has sold the property of the British nation to Messrs. Macmillan for £700? If so, of course, the money will be paid into the Treasury; so the country may be fairly congratulated on having for once made an excellent bargain.' *Truth* should be ashamed of such sentiments. The £200 which the Poet Laureate receives is a tribute paid by the nation to his poetical genius, and to speak of it as 'salary' is to degrade the poet's vocation.

A GOOD story about Mr. Justice Hawkins and his dog has been going the round of the press. His lordship never went out of doors except in company with an obese little fox terrier, and the pair invariably wended their way to the river or a series of pools down by the railway. Their partiality for water is explained by the fact that the dog is a capital ratter, and his lordship is quite as keen on the sport as his dog. In one of their morning hunts the dog got into some private gardens by the river, and his lordship, so the story goes, so far forgot the severity of the law of trespass that he followed his dog along the bank and into the gardens. The consequence was that his lordship was peremptorily threatened with a summons for trespass. When he was told who had been the trespasser the owner of the garden said he did not care what he was; even if he were a judge he had no right to trample over his ground, poking about for rats.

A GOOD story is told concerning the writing of a certain railway manager in the early days of steam locomotion. He had written to a man on the line, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner affected the railway, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of his letter but the signature, took it for a free pass, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the officials being able to dispute his interpretation.

THE King of Italy is not of the same mind as either the late unhappy Ludwig of Bavaria or the Queen of England. King Humbert objects to taking his pleasures at shows and exhibitions as a solitary; he likes his people to be present and share them with him. At the opening of the exhibition at Venice the King gave expression to his disappointment at the loneliness and emptiness of the halls. An official told him that the public had been kept out from loyal consideration for the comfort of himself and the Queen. 'I am sorry for this,' said his Majesty 'though you have done it in good part; it is my belief that the King belongs to the people as well as the people to the King.' Before leaving the Exhibition he recurred to the subject, again expressing his deep regret. 'I hope that none of you believe,' said he, 'that I am the sort of man who is shy of being seen among the people. I have no grounds whatever for such a feeling.'

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

IT is said that her Majesty has proposed a dukedom for Lord Salisbury, and that the Prime Minister is indisposed in present circumstances to accept this promotion.

THE London *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness the Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Cooch Behar.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway is the subject of an essay just published by the well-known German economist, Professor Lorenz von Stein. He says that England has quietly been preparing a new "world line," and has made a most important step in advance in the development of her colonial system, thereby opening a new epoch of her commercial supremacy over the whole world. Up to the present the only "world line" was the Suez Canal, which will, in the opinion of Herr von Stein, suffer severely by the competition of the Canadian Railway.

THE *North German Gazette* (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks) gives a clincher to the arguments which it recently used with respect to the alleged intention of Germany to attack France in the spring of 1875, by quoting the following official note, which lately appeared in the *Turquie* at Constantinople:—'Various local journals have reproduced the statement recently made by General Le Flo in the *Figaro* to the effect that in the year 1875 Herr von Radowitz (at present German Ambassador in Constantinople) was sent to St. Petersburg by the German Government to make Russia such offers as would induce her to remain neutral in the event of a war with France. Now, it has been officially notified to the Sublime Porte that such a statement is a pure invention, and that during his temporary mission to St. Petersburg, Herr von Radowitz made no overtures which could be harmonized with that assertion.'

A telegram to the *Times* from its Paris correspondent, dated May 31, says:—The Maharajah of Indore, accompanied by three of his courtiers and many Indian servants, will leave Paris at the end of next week after attending the Jubilee dinner on Thursday. The Mharajah who is only 27, and succeeded to his throne only a few months ago, is proceeding to England to pay his respects to the Queen-Empress on her Jubilee. He is a good English scholar, writing and speaking it very correctly and fluently, like all his suite. He lives entirely in European fashion, and has no caste prejudice, except that he will not eat beef. He is very pleased with Paris, where he has had an exceedingly good reception, but he dislikes the exceptionally cold weather, which he did not expect so late in the year. The Maharajah has paid a visit to President Grevy, who has offered him his box at the opera for to-morrow.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN has sent the following letter to a student of Edinburgh University:—'Brantwood, Coniston, Whit Tuesday, 1887.—My dear Sir,—You hear a great deal now-a-days of the worst nonsense ever uttered since men were born on earth. Best hundred books! Have you ever read yet one good book well? For a Scotchman, next to his Bible, there is but one book—his native land; but one language—his native tongue, the sweetest, richest, subtlest, most musical of all the living dialects of Europe. Study your Burns, Scott, and Carlyle. Scott in his Scottish novels only, and of those only the cheerful ones, with the 'Heart of Midlothian,' but not 'The Bride of Lammermoor' nor the 'Legend of Montrose,' nor 'The Pirate.' Here is the right list:—'Waverly,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary, 'Rob Roy, 'Old Mortality,' 'The Monastery,' 'The Abbot,' 'Red Gauntlet,' 'Heart of Midlothian.' Get any of them you can in the old large print edition when you

have a chance, and study every sentence in them. They are models of every virtue of their order of literature, and exhaustive codes of Christian wisdom and ethics. I have written this note with care. I should be glad that you sent a copy of it to any paper read generally by the students of the University of Edinburgh, and remain always, faithfully yours, John Ruskin.'

THE *Saturday Review* says :—It is said that there is a loud complaint among workmen at the fall of wages caused by the influx of foreigners. It would be interesting to learn who are the workmen who make these complaints. Are they the really good men whom every employer likes to have in his shop? or are they the class of workmen who may be heard by the inquirer orating in public-houses at untimely hours? The value of the evidence depends so entirely on the witness. As for the fall in wages it is notorious that there has been none in proportion to the long general depression in trade. Wages have been kept up wonderfully in comparison to the losses of capital. In view of this fact, it is idle to talk of the diminution of wages caused by the foreign competition. Many of these immigrants are offensive creatures enough—dirty Polish Jews or anarchists not undeserving of the gallows ; and, if anybody porposes to wash the former and keep the latter in good order, we have nothing to object. But, as for the sober and laborous foreign workman who brings industry and skill with him, who in most cases marries here, ard begets children who grow up very good Englishmen, we are in no danger of being ruined by him.

THURSDAY, 30TH JUNE.

THE Chinese residents in Tibet report the arrival of the Nepalese tribute mission at Lhassa on the 13th of December last under escort from Nilam, on the Tibetan frontier. The members of the mission were the bearers of a tribute letter from the King of Nepal. The following account of Nepal's Tribute Mission to China is taken from the *Peking Gazette* of April 18.

'The King's letter, which is appended in translation to the memorial, is in substance, to the following effect. He styles himself Erdeni, King of the Gurkhas, and humbly prostrates himself with nine obeisances before the Throne of his Great Majesty, whose fostering kindness he compares to the overspreading vault of Heaven and the rays of the sun and moon ; and extols his benevolence which is extended to a myriad kingdoms. He predicts for His Majesty length of years as enduring as the mountain of Hasii Mi, round which the sun and moon revolve, and he concludes his exordium by styling His Majesty the most Mighty, most Honourable Wenchu E'usa, or Bodhisattwa Manchusri. The letter goes on to state that, in accordance with the custom which requires the king of Nepal to send tribute once every five years to Peking, he has this year selected the full complement of offerings which he had despatched by the hands of a principal and assistant envoy called respectively *Kochi* Jelapikarhmajena and the *Sardar* Tijekomanla with their following, who were leaving the capital of Nepal on the 4th of August 1886. In accordance with the course always pursued when events occurred in the writer's kingdom which had to be reported to the Throne, he had petitioned their Excellencies the Residents in Tibet begging them to address His Majesty on his behalf. He hoped that due allowance might be made for the distance of Nepal from Peking and his unfamiliarity with the usages of the Court of the Celestial Empire, and that his aspirations towards civilization might be taken into consideration. The writer then goes on to dwell upon the sincerity which has characterised the relations of his predecessors ever since their allegiance was tendered to China, and trusts that the errors and shortcomings into which the inexperience of youth may lead him may meet with that leniency which is extended to a slave, as he would fain be regarded, and that he may ever be the recipient of the Celestial bounty, for which he will be inexhaustibly grateful. He indites this letter upon the 4th of August 1886, and accompanies it with a respectful offering of a piece of gold satin brocade.—Imperial minute.'

A LUCKY Dog.—'Baron de Jouarre. who died in Paris a few days ago, bequeathed the whole of his fortune, amounting to 150,000 francs to "Tiger," his faithful Danish mastiff. According to the provisions of the will, a family residence is to be purchased in one of the suburbs in which the dog is to take up his quarters. A male attendant and a charwoman are appointed to look after the dog, and keep the house in order, and will be paid for their services an annual salary of 2,000 francs each, together with free lodgings. Every little contingency has been provided for. A small sum has been set apart for the apothecary and the veterinary surgeon ; every year Tiger is to be furnished with a new rug, and in spring and summer with fresh collars of elegant design. At the demise of the noble animal, 1,000 francs are to be spent on a gravestone, and the house and the capital to become the property of the Society for the Protection of Animals.'

FRIDAY, 1ST JULY.

SIR JOHN GORST thus describes the political life of the members of Government. 'Many men are becoming tired of political life, so harrassing and worrying and incessant are the claims which are now made upon them by the present dead lock in parliamentary Government. Ministers who have to attend first to the duties of their office, and are then expected to be at the House from the hour of meeting till its rise, perhaps at four or five o'clock in the morning, find life hardly worth living, and are often in the mood to retire from political life altogether.'

LORD Wolseley on the Suez Canal.—*United Service Gazette*, in an article on "An Alternative Route to India," reminds its readers of Viscount Wolseley's opinion, given nine years ago at the Royal United Service Institution, on the occasion of Sir Donald Curries reading a paper on "Maritime Warfare." In reference to the Suez Canal, he said :—The largest ironclads cannot pass through it, and the lecturer has referred to the fact of the easy destruction of this canal. I am sure there are many here who have seriously thought of the fact ; indeed it is quite evident to any one who knows the canal at all that it would be a very simple matter. I believe it could be effected by means of a few old canal boats laden with stones, or one good large torpedo exploded in a certain position in the canal would completely destroy it for months, and, perhaps, for a year ; or by merely using merchant vessels and scuttling them it might be done. As a nation, therefore, it would be perfectly ridiculous to depend upon the Suez Canal as a line of communication with our Eastern possessions in time of war,'

ACCORDING to *Broad Arrow*, the employment of dogs as messengers on trials made at the several military stations in Germany has now permitted a fair judgment of the utility of these canine adjuncts in warfare. The animals given over for training to the light infantry battalion at Lubben have been found highly efficient in every respect as couriers, by day and night, and in all kind of weather. Not one of the sealed despatches entrusted to their care of late has either been delayed or miscarried, notwithstanding intentional and accidental obstacles to their transmission. A German general officer in the service of the Porte was lately present at one of these performances of the trained dogs, and expressed his conviction that the large Asiatic shepherd hounds were admirably adapted for this kind of work. Their courage and intelligence would allow of rapid training, and they would render invaluable assistance in preserving communications and conveying intelligence, for the Turkish Army especially, which had chiefly to operate in mountainous countries and where cavalry would be entirely useless under the circumstances.

DURING the discussion in Parliament anent the Jubilee celebrations, Dr. Tanner evinced his interest in the matter by urging Mr. Smith to commission the Poet Laureate to compose "An Ode on the Coercion Bill." A roar of laughter greeted the suggestion, in spite of the speaker's angry declaration that the doctor was trifling with the House.

THE Russian Council of State has rejected the proposal of the Finance Minister to place heavy taxes on Russian subjects travelling or residing abroad.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* states that there is great disorder in the Soudan. Wad Majume, on being ordered to proceed to Omderman from Dongola with his forces, refused, saying that the Kabbabish would take the town if he did.

A NEW system of lighting large open spaces is being tried by the Bombay Port Trustees, the method being to burn crude petroleum in conjunction with compressed air. It is stated that this is specially successful in the open air and will be regularly introduced into the working of the Port, and is expected to produce very valuable results.

A SURVEY has been ordered for a Railway from Peshawar to Jamrud. The order has been given merely that full information may be available should it become necessary to construct a line. Government has no immediate intention of undertaking the work. The Railway, when required, could be made in a short time, as the distance is only some dozen miles.

THE Bishop of Madras has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, suggesting the use of an intercessory prayer for Ireland which was sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1882. He also suggests that the prayers of the congregation should be asked for the special guidance of the High Court of Parliament 'especially in their deliberations regarding Ireland.'

SATURDAY, 2ND JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* thus writes of the internal condition of Russia : The extract is long, but it may prove interesting to some of our readers. 'In every class of the population are to be found symptoms of a deeply rooted and increasing discontent. From this even the army is not free, seeing that the continued preference given to the regiments of Guards above the other troops is a source of unceasing complaint. Moreover, the vexatious system of supervision by the commandant of the regiment over his officers, and of the officers over each other, tends more and more to loosen the spirit of fellowship and open the door to suspicion. It has even gone so far that the commandant is held responsible for the private relations—nay, even for the correspondence—of his officers. Recently a ukase from St. Petersburg is said to have been issued to the military commandants to the effect that letters to the soldiers were not to be delivered until the contents had been examined. Landed property is under a ban, the great landowners are oppressed by Government officials on one side, and threatened by the peasantry on the other. In disputes of the landlords with the peasants the central authority, from fear of agrarian riots, generally sides with the peasantry. Besides this, the value of land is driven down to the point of ruin by the inhibition against letting it to Poles or Jews, who, in the south-west of Russia, were the best and most enlightened farmers. The demoralization of the authorities is ever more and more on the increase. It is a well-known fact that the chiefs of circuits and superintendents of districts derive fixed annual contributions from the manufacturers, merchants, and landowners of their jurisdiction. It is not attempted to keep the system a secret ; the joint-stock sugar factories place such outlays openly in their account, under the heading of honoraria. Even police functionaries do not scruple to accept largesses. Respectable officials are forced to be spectators of practices which they may detest but are unable to prevent. In religion, sectarianism, especially the sect of the Sundists, is making enormous progress ; while the influence of the orthodox priests on the peasant population is steadily decreasing. Meanwhile this peasant population, fleeced by the organs of Government, goaded by the Panslavists, courted by the Nihilists, and altogether in a condition of economic deterioration, presents a distressing spectacle, and affords every reason for apprehending the very worst at no distant epoch. Everywhere disorganization and decay ; everywhere the same evils which possibly could only be checked by peaceful policy abroad and by energetic reforms at home. Of such incisive reforms there are no indications observable. Half-measures are taken, which only aggravate the mischief and detract yet more from the respect due to authority.

DISCOVERY has been made by the Vienna police of the existence of an extensive gang of coiners and forgers, who employed the proceeds of their metal-pots and bank-note-presses for the furtherance of Anarchist doctrines.

IT is reported from Simla that the Government of India know nothing of the agreement about the alleged offer of Russia to exchange Khamiab for territory on the Murgab and the Khusk, mentioned in a Reuter's telegram recently published.

A TELEGRAM from Lahore to the *Times of India* says, Kandahar news is that the Ameer's orders to destroy the Ghilzai villages have been ruthlessly carried out, even to the cutting down of fruit trees ; consequently, the Ghilzais are desperate, and have no object in returning to their houses. The telegram adds that the chances of the Ameer pulling through begins to look doubtful.

AN extraordinary theft has occurred in Bombay, over which the Commissioner of Police is advertising a reward of Rs. 2,500. The thing stolen was a *looking-glass*, valued at Rs. 35,000, stolen from the house of N. M. Wadia, Parsee Bazaar Street. It was, according to the Police description, only 15 inches by 9 inches, an oval-shaped glass,—but it was set in a gold frame about 1½ inches wide, at the *back* of which was worked in enamel a view of some harbour surrounded with flowers also worked in enamel. There were two large diamonds, one at top and one at bottom of the glass worth respectively Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 4,000. The collective weight of the diamonds set in the gold frame is about 300 carats.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

THE MADRAS FIRE-BRAND.

Mr. Nelson, of Madras, is well known to fame as a writer on Hindu-law reform. He has written several works on the subject. His 'View of the Hindu Law,' and 'Scientific Study of the Hindu Law,' created quite a sensation among Hindu lawyers. The late Mr. Burnell, a ripe Sanskrit scholar, whose opinions on the administration of Hindu law in Madras were entitled to considerable weight, gave his countenance to the young reformer. The task which Mr. Nelson has set before him is to show that the administration of Hindu law in Madras is based upon radically wrong principles, and that judge-made law is entirely at variance with the usages of the Hindu people. The judges are guided in their decisions by old text-books, which never had the force of law, and which in no way touched the usages of the people. His position is that the works on which the judges of the Madras Courts rely for an exposition of Hindu law contain merely 'speculative opinions,' and should not, therefore, have the binding force of law. They never had the sanction of law, and should not govern the relations of civil society. The judges have inflicted a grievous wrong upon the people by forcing upon them as law crude opinions of writers, who, in the privacy of their cloisters, manufactured laws which the country never wanted, to which no sovereign ever gave his sanction, and which are so loose and immature that no jurist could for a single moment tolerate them as the positive laws of the country. Mr. Nelson in his recent work on *Hindu Usage*, and *Judge-made law* in Madras emphasizes this opinion and sharply criticizes the mode of administering Hindu law in his Presidency. Mr. Nelson is one of those iconoclasts who, in their mistaken enthusiasm, wish to destroy the whole structure of Hindu law, and to codify the evanescent customs and usages of the present day. He is one of those in whose opinion Hindu law is a myth. 'Has such a thing,' he exclaims in one of his works, 'as Hindu law at any time existed in the world? Or is it that Hindu law is a mere phantom of the brain, imagined by Sanskritists without law and lawyers without Sanskrit? Manu cannot be supposed to have set laws to India, and if Manu did not set laws to India, who else can be supposed to have done this? If Hindu law ever existed, which is very difficult to believe, it is almost impossible to believe that schools of Hindu law have been established and have flourished.' This extract will show what Mr. Nelson's ideas are with regard to Hindu law.

An able writer in the *Saturday Review* thus meets these remarks. In supporting Professor Sarvadhikari's views on the actual authority of the Hindu Codes, the reviewer says: 'These books were compiled and put in circulation by people who, though not sovereigns or law-givers themselves in the sense of modern politics, were in a position of recognized authority as regards the sacred law. Suppose that the book of Manu was nothing but the custumal of a particular sect or school called Manavas; still the probability is that for some time, and over some considerable space that which the heads of the Manavas declared to be the law was understood so to be. This indeed appears to be the manner in which all customary laws get formulated and acquire currency before they are definitely adopted or rejected by the judicial practice of a settled Government. We find something not unlike it in the Icelandic Sagas.' Mr. Nelson is not satisfied simply by denying the authority of Manu and Yajnavalkya. In his opinion the Mitakshara is not entitled to any credit as an exposition of Hindu law, because it only 'dates from the 17th or 18th century.' Had Mr. Nelson any acquaintance with Hindu law literature, he would have known that for the last seven centuries the Mitakshara has been respected as a great authority on Hindu law by every writer on the subject, by every Hindu lawyer, by every Court of Justice administering Hindu law in the country. To say now, after a lapse of 700 years, that the Mitakshara has no binding force on the people, is to lay down a proposition whose absurdity is apparent to any one who has paid the slightest consideration to the subject. The two leading authorities current in the Madras Presidency are the Mitakshara and the Smriti Chandrika. Both of them have been acknowledged as text-books for nearly seven centuries, and the people have looked upon them as depositories of their laws. For seven hundred years they have governed the people, and now a reformer springs up who denounces them as utterly worthless as expositions of Hindu law. We need hardly say that the people will continue to appeal to these text-books in spite of all that Mr. Nelson and his *confreres* can say against their authority.

The so-called 'judge-made law' is based upon these text-books, and is, therefore, authoritative with regard to any point of dispute that may arise. The judges have followed the only true course which was open to them. They have acted upon the 'written law' as contained in standard law-books. This was the safest course to adopt, and they have acted wisely in taking these text-books for their guides. Mr. Nelson's proposal is that 'every law-suit should commence with an enquiry as to the legal usages, if any, by which the respective parties considered they were bound.' Mr. J. D. Mayne, whose treatise on *Hindu Law and Usage* gives undeniable proofs of his thorough acquaintance with his subject, commenting on these remarks says:—'This is a sly stroke of humour which cannot be too much admired. Coming from an opponent it might have been considered malicious. I fancy that Mr. Nelson, as a Judge, would be the first to resist the application of his own proposal.'

In his new treatise on *Hindu Usage* Mr. Nelson has now come forward with a project to depose Hindu law altogether from its judgment-seat, and to substitute 'modern usages' in their place. Mr. Nelson apparently thinks that usage is opposed to law. Custom and usages, as every school-boy will tell him, are the sources of law. Whenever usage of a place or family is found at conflict with written law, the judge at once recognizes a variation of the written law, and modifies his judgment accordingly. What are the works of our text-writers on law, the codes of Manu or Yajnavalkya, Mitakshara or Dayabhaga, but the codified customs of the country? Customs and usages, in their crystalized forms, are found in them, and subsequent emendations and commentaries supply the variations which progressive age requires. The law of evolution will always supply us with new forms engrafted on the old institutions, and our courts have always taken notice of them, and tried their best to adapt them to the circumstances of the country.

To ignore the authority of the written codes, and to refer to usages as authority, whenever a point of dispute is to be decided, would be to introduce an element of uncertainty in the law which cannot be too much deprecated. Caligula, it is said, suspended the table of his laws upon lofty columns, that he might render the knowledge of them difficult. This was bad enough, but Mr. Nelson's method is worse. These laws are not even upon tables—they are not even written. 'Whatever is not in the code of laws,' says Bentham, in his *View of a Complete Code of Laws*, ought not to be law. Nothing ought to be referred either to custom, or to foreign law or to pretended natural laws of nations.' We contend that the approved customs of the country have been codified in the Mitakshara and the Smriti Chandrika, and the judge-made law has applied the general principles laid down in them in particular cases, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances with which a given case may be influenced. Tribal customs and family usages are always given their due weight in judge-made law, and so the judges have done all that can fortify their decisions. Speaking of unwritten law, Bentham says that it is 'uncertain in its essence, it is without beginning and without end—law by which animals are governed and which is disgraceful to men. Written law is alone deserving the name of law; unwritten law is properly speaking conjectural law. Written law has a certain manifest foundation. There is a legislator—there is a will—there is an expression of that will, a known period of its birth. Unwritten law possesses none of these qualites; its origin is unknown; it goes on continually increasing; it can never be finished; it is continually altering, without observation." It is this unwritten law—or rather these fleeting usages—which Mr. Nelson would have our judges to take as the binding law by which their decisions should be governed. His proposal is as reasonable as to depend upon the varying wind to guide a vessel at sea in stormy weather. The vessel should be moored and anchored, to ensure its safety, and not trusted to the storm for guidance.

Mr. Nelson's charge against the Madras Law courts is that they administer Hindu Law as found in Hindu text-books. This method, he says, has created a chaos. All this should be changed. His system is that 'the poor Indian should be suffered to marry, adopt, aliene, and do civil acts of all kinds in peace, as countless generations of his fathers have been suffered to do before him.' We have written enough to show that by following the Mitakshara, and the other text-books of Hindu Law, 'the poor Indian' is suffered in peace to marry and adopt and inherit as countless generations of his fathers have done before him. If Mr. Nelson believes that a new and a better order of things can be created by disorganising the present institutions, he has studied Hindu institutions to no purpose. A reformer who thinks that Hindu law is a *tabula rasa*, where his whims and caprices can be easily inscribed, is greatly mistaken. Hindu Law is a solid rock, which cannot be shaken by brazen trumpets, and the jaunty flourish of grey goose-quills.

We apprehend the very worst results from the 'volcanic controversy which has risen around the works of Mr. Nelson.' When sober judges of the High Court and grey-headed veteran jurists of the day lend an ear to the exposition of his revolutionary and destructive theories, it is time that Mr. Nelson's false views should be thoroughly exposed, and the progress of the mischief he has already made be arrested.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB AND SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF.

THE late Governor of the Madras Presidency was entertained at dinner by the Northbrook Indian Club on the 25th of May last. We are entirely at a loss to understand why this honour, such as it is, should have been done to Sir Mountstuart Elphinistone Grant-Duff. The custom of welcoming back retired Indian Governors, and entertaining them at dinner is no doubt a good one; but it should not be abused as it has been done in the present instance. The honor, if it is to continue to be an honour, ought to be reserved for the Indian Viceroys and Governors whose administration has proved at least tolerably successful. It must not, under any circumstances, be conferred upon a conspicuous and lamentable failure like the late Governor of Madras. An honour ceases to be an honour when it is bestowed without discrimination. We cannot but look upon it as a great pity that the Committee of the Northbrook Indian Club should have thought it their duty to give a welcoming-back dinner to Sir Grant-Duff, whose administration of the Madras Presidency had been a series of grave scandals from beginning to end.

Lord Northbrook, who presided at the dinner, had, however, the good sense, in proposing the toast of the evening, to abstain from speaking anything about Sir Grant-Duff's rule in Madras. His lordship contented himself with praising the guest of the evening for his 'resolute endeavours to become acquainted with all parts of the country over which his influence extended.' There can be no manner of doubt that Sir Grant-Duff surpassed all his predecessors in his tours. He left no part of the Southern Presidency unvisited, and he visited many parts of it more than once. But did his tours do any good to the people whose destinies were committed to his hands? They furnished him with opportunities for recording long minutes and they cost the tax-payer a good deal of money. He would be a bold man who would venture to assert that Sir Grant-Duff's tours did anything more than this. Lord Northbrook went on to say:—'Sir Grant-Duff had made

it his special study to become acquainted with the political conditions of foreign countries, and, if he returned to the House of Commons, would be a worthy co-operator with Sir Richard Temple and others in the task of bringing Indian Affairs prominently before the public. Sir Grant-Duff possessed great independence of judgment and courage. He always spoke his thoughts, and thought the right thing, and though some might differ from him, all would see that he brought a clear and candid judgment to bear on any controversy in which he might be engaged.' We only hope that when Sir Grant-Duff goes back to the House of Commons he will be so good as not to take the people of India under his patronage. While he was Under-Secretary for India in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration he did incalculable mischief by his utterances on Indian Affairs. Well, if men like Sir Grant-Duff and Sir Richard Temple undertake the task of bringing the condition of India prominently before the British public, we shall have every reason to exclaim, "save us from our friends." If Sir Grant-Duff returned to the House of Commons, as he will in all likelihood do, let him occupy himself with foreign affairs. Every body knows that he has for years made it his special study to become acquainted with the political conditions of the various countries on the continent of Europe. Indeed, Sir Grant-Duff thinks that he ought to be made the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that Mr Gladstone did him a serious wrong when "the Grand Old Man," on his second Administration, shelved him in the Colonial Office. But for this Sir Grant-Duff would never have dreamed of accepting an Indian Governorship. If Mr. Glad-tone had made him Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Madras would have been spared a great calamity.

In replying to the toast, Sir Grant-Duff wisely forbore from any grave attempt to discuss the public events of his term of office. He probably felt that after the 'Review Minute' which he recorded on the eve of his departure from India it would be sheer waste of time and energy to speak of his achievements during his five years' incumbency of the Madras Governorship. He told his audience that when he got to work he took three leading resolutions: first, to see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears as much as he possibly could; secondly, to work on the lines laid down in a speech which he made at Elgin in 1869, in a passage containing an enumeration of England's principal duties in India; thirdly, never to swerve one hair's breadth to left or right to court popularity or deprecate unpopularity. Sir Grant-Duff then proceeded:—'I certainly tried my best during the time I spent in India to do justice to the splendid taskwhich had been assigned to me; but although I remained longer at Madras than many of my predecessors, was most deeply interested in the work I had to do, and was assisted by many able persons; after all, 1859 days are only 1859 days: that is but a moment in a country where influences but little in harmony with our ideas have been working through so long a past. To prevent some mischief, to give a chance to some good men, to give an impulse to some good movements, to sow some good seed for the future which may spring up in other good movements—that is about all that any single individual can hope to do, either as Viceroy of India, or as Governor of one of the gigantic provinces into which it is divided. If you could abstract an area equal to the whole of Scotland from the districts *directly* under the Government of Madras, to say nothing of the neighbouring states which it supervises, it would still be about as large as Italy with Sicily and Sardinia thrown into the bargain.' What justice Sir Grant-Duff did to the task assigned to him as Governor of the Madras Presidency is too well-known to the Indian public to require mention. The task was doubtless as splendid as it was difficult; and if the late Governor had succeeded in performing it satisfacforily he would have earned the lasting gratitude of Her Majesty's subjects in the Southern Presidency. But his departure from Madras in December last was hailed by all classes of people as a great relief—quite as great relief as the later departure of Sir Rivers Thompson from Bengal—a fact which speaks more eloquently of the real character of his five years' rule than volumes of declamation would. The rest of Sir Grant-Duff's speech was full of animated gossip concerning the external features of his Indian life, and does not, therefore, require any notice.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE total capital invested in irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces to the end of 1885-86 amounted, in round numbers, to 7½ crores of rupees. We see gross assessments of the year are put down at 60⅓ lakhs and the working expenses at 24¾ lakhs. The net revenue, we are told, was therefore, 4·72 per cent. on the total capital outlay. But the revenue actually realized during the year was—*Direct* 45 lakhs, and *Indirect*, 9½ lakhs, or a total of 54½ lakhs. Deducting the charges against Revenue during the year which, as we have said above amounted to 24¾ lakhs, we have a net revenue of 29¾ lakhs on the actual collections. The interest charges for the year on the capital outlay on productive and protective works amounted to 26¾ lakhs, after deducting which a surplus of 3 lakhs is shown. But we have over and over again shown in these columns that the so-called *indirect* receipts from irrigation works are more or less delusive. The principles on which they are calculated are utterly fallacious. In judging of the financial results of irrigation works, we should not take their *indirect* revenue into account. The *direct* revenue actually realized during the year under report being 45 lakhs and the working expenses being 24¾ lakhs, we have a net revenue of only 20¼ lakhs, which fall short of the interest charges for the year on productive and protective works by six and-a-half lakhs. Of course, the results obtained by taking the assessments for the year are more favourable; but the revenue actually realized ought to be the basis of calculation.

Reviewing the results of the year by canals, we find that the capital outlay on the Upper Ganges canal to the end of the year amounted in round numbers, to three crores of rupees. The direct income for the year was 23 lakhs, which shows an increase of two lakhs over the figures of the previous year. It is not satisfactory to observe that the percentage earned on the capital outlay from direct receipts alone was 4·92. The total capital outlay on the Lower Ganges Canal to the end of the year also amounted, in round numbers, to three crores of rupees. The direct income of the year was 12½ lakhs as compared with 14 lakhs in the previous year and 17 lakhs in 1883-84. The direct income gives a return of only 1·30 per cent. on the capital outlay. But including the indirect receipts, the net revenue represents 2·04 per cent. a decrease of 0·62 per cent. as compared with the return obtained during the previous year. The total capital outlay on the AgraCanal to the end of the year amounted to nearly a crore of rupees. The direct income from this work increased by upwards of two lakhs, and the return on the capital outlay was 4·32 per cent. as compared with 1·91 per cent. in the previous year. The Eastern Jumna Canal is the most successful and remunerative canal in the North-Western Provinces. Need we tell the reader that it is an old Mahomedan work which has been restored by the British Government? The mileage of channels in use on this canal is 1,109; while length of channels in use on the Agra Canal during the year under report was 709 miles. Yet the capital outlay in the former work to the end of the year was only 31 lakhs, whereas the capital outlay on the latter to the same date come up to 8·9 lakhs. This single fact is enough to show that the expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal incurred by the British Government represents nothing like its real cost. The direct income from this canal in 1885-86 was 7 lakhs, which gives a return of 16·37 per cent. on the capital outlay. The year's revenue was a fair average one, though considerably below that of the dry years 1881-84. The Betwa Canal is a protective, and not reproductive, work. The successful construction of this work has undoubtedly added to the resources of Government for the prevention of famine and for the advancement of cultivation in districts that have been hitherto much exposed to draught and scarcity. As the canal is a famine work, we need not look into its financial results. On the Rohilkhand Canals there was, during the year under report, a loss of Rs. 35,929 as compared with a profit of Rs. 16,213 in the previous year. On the Bundelkhund Lakes there was also a loss. But on the Bijnor Canals the net profits were Rs. 15,478, and on the Dun Canals there was also a net profit of Rs. 44,056, or a return of 6·9 per cent. on the capital outlay invested in them.

THE I. D. NEWS ON THE SERVICE PROBLEM.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* is apparently trimming his sails to catch the fresh breeze of Anglo-Indian favor. The persistent claims of the children of the soil to a share in the loaves and fishes of Government office have become quite a nuisance to those who have hitherto monopolised them, and many and divers have been the attempts made to put down such claims. Every departmental officer has a reason of his own to show why the higher posts in his office should be reserved for his kith and kin, and it is amusing at times to notice the way in which he urges it to prevent any encroachment on what he assumes to be the vested interest of his brotherhood. The old cry of the right of the conquerors has gone of late somewhat out of fashion. It is not always convenient to raise it with effect. Disinterested people in England do not always like it, and in the face of the Queen's proclamation it is calculated to produce a revulsion of feeling. It has become necessary, therefore, to change the tune. But the spirit which prompted it has lost none of its vigour, and where there is a will there is a way. The wolf found no difficulty in proving to his entire satisfaction that the lamb did, by drinking at the lower end, befoul the water at the top of the stream, and it would have been a hard case indeed if the Anglo-Indians should have failed to do likewise. We lately noticed a dissertation by a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, proving that Indians should not be appointed in the Geological Survey Department, because nature had denied them as a race the faculty of learning and utilising science, though their forefathers discovered the rotundity and self-supporting character of the earth and the principles of attraction of gravitation many many centuries before Newton was born. Another gentleman of equally high standing at the head of the SurveyorGeneral's Office, issued an order directing that no native should be allowed to learn the use of a theodolite lest he should claim the same pay which was given to Europeans. Another gentleman, after having gone through his noviciate with the help of Indians, holds that the Indians have no head for accounts, though their ancestors discovered the principles of, and worked out, quadratic equations long before the empire of the Romans. One will not allow natives to get any high post in the Postal Department, because they were wanting in energy; another complains of their weak physique; and a third, who has just got two or three of his sons or nephews put in his department, apprehends native prediliction for nepotism. Some European school-masters will trust no native to teach anything above the Entrance standard; others will yield as far as the F. A. standard; but, the B. A. standard is quite out of the question, A body of thirty-six European mercantile firms along with the Chamber of Commerce, apprehend the entire destruction of commerce in the land from a few Indians being admitted to the higher judicial and executive services. The tea-planters of an entire province have met in congress to protest against any Indian being appointed to any judicial work, lest that should prevent tea-plants from flushing as readily and freely as they do now. An astute politician has assumed the *role* of the disinterested on-looker, and, in an English periodical, prognosticated the downfall of the British rule in India as the consequence of giving a few high posts to the Indians. Of course, our contemporaries of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* have, as in duty bound, patted on the back all these different parties, and lent them the aid of their powerful advocacy, and our friend of British Indian Street has now come forward

to do the same. He could not do otherwise. His constituents are largely Europeans and Eurasians, and he is bound to do all that will prove beneficial to them. He is too astute, however, to take the bull by the horns; he knows well that that is not the most convenient, nor always the most effectual, course to follow; so he has recourse to adroit tactics. He won't openly say that no Indian should be appointed to a high office. Oh, dear, no; he will do nothing of the kind. He wants to have the Indians hoist with their own petard. He knows that the Indians are attached to their national religion and customs, and would not readily give them up, and so he proposes a course which, if adopted, will necessitate their giving up either their religion and customs, or their claims. Our august sovereign has already given her solemn pledge that religion will not be permitted to stand in the way of her Indian subjects to promotion to high offices, as long as they are otherwise qualified to discharge the duties thereof, and it would not do openly to advocate conversion to Christianity, as a necessary condition or qualification. Our friend, therefore, resorts to education in England as a necessary condition of promotion. If this condition be admitted it would follow that the bulk of the Indian community will hold aloof, owing as much to religious scruples as to social, financial, and other considerations, and the field will be left perfectly clear for those whose interests our friend has foremost at heart. There is much ingenuity in this plan; it is certainly much more plausible than that of Sir FitzJames Stephen, who denounced the Queen's pledge as a mere flourish of rhetoric. We have taken this view of our contemporary's motive of action with some reluctance. He is generally candid and outspoken, and not given to tortuous courses. It is likely, therefore, that he is mistaken in his views; but his views are wrong and hostile to the interests of our countrymen, and we cannot overlook them. Not to do him any injustice we reproduce that part of his article to which we take particular exception. He says:

'If caste regulations prevent them (the Indians), then it is a clear proof that they are not sufficiently emancipated to be entrusted with power. The Government of India must for some time to come be modelled in European principles. It is all nonsense to talk of Native rule when its only feature is bribery and corruption. To govern India on such lines would be suicidal, and only worthy of sentimentalists of the extreme type. We must either uphold our own principles of morality, or see them give way to others. We cannot do the latter, and we cannot expect the former to be done, if Natives are admitted into the Service without having had any opportunities of studying English character and custom. In any case, caste prejudice must be kept in the background, and nothing considered but what does not tend to the higher and nobler interests of the nation at large. In this matter, we have no desire to be unduly severe upon the ground taken up by our contemporary. But every one who has the welfare of the country at heart will be sorry to see him defend a custom which even his own countrymen have admitted to be indefensible. "There is no authority whatever," says the philosopher of the science of thought and language, "for the complicated system of castes."'

We were not aware that the 'philosopher of the science of thought and language' was a countryman of ours, and the announcement will doubtless be news to our readers. Any way we decline to bow to the doctrine of the 'philosopher,' quite as much as we decline to bow to the opinion of the late Rev. K. M. Banerji, though he was an unmistakable countryman of ours, we regret to say, who proclaimed, without even excepting his ancestors, that all Hindu women led a life of 'shameless prostitution,' or of Mr. Raghunath Row, and other black sheep, who, forgetting their own kith and kin, hold that nonconsensual marriage is prostitution. But let that pass.

Our sovereign says religion is no disqualification, nor is race, and as caste is an integral part of our system of religion and race, she has declared caste to be no bar, and it is rather presumptuous on the part of our contemporary to constitute himself an appellate authority over her. We are not, at present, required to enter into a disquisition about the merits and demerits of the caste system; it is too large and comprehensive a question for convenient treatment in a small weekly newspaper. But when the finger of scorn is turned towards us by our contemporary, we naturally feel tempted to ask, is the nation to which he belongs and which he holds especially qualified to rule over us, on the ground of its freedom from caste, really so free? A Sheffield knife-grinder, or a Shadwell democrat, or a chimney-sweep may proclaim it, and insist upon it; it is his interest to do so; he wants to rise, and naturally wants to have the barriers before him knocked down; but do the bulk of the English nation, the leaders and heads, ever admit it? Would a noble Earl, for instance, allow his daughter to marry a tailor, or his son to take a tailor's daughter to wife? What would be the process of outcasting or sending her to Coventry if a Countess took Mr. Bradlaugh for her consort? What is *mesalliance*, and how many hundreds and thousands of noble English youths have been disinherited and expatriated for being guilty of that offence—of loving too well, but not wisely? Is there not a cousin of our sovereign lady the Queen-Empress who has suffered the obloquy of a bar sinister on his escutcheon for his father having married out of his caste? The subject is a peculiarly unpleasant one to dilate upon; but when our contemporary turns round to twit us for our caste, we think the readiest argument is a *tu quoque*. We hold caste to be the division of a community into guilds designed for mutual help and protection; it is, in scientific parlance, an outcome of the law of natural selection, and men will always stick to it on this side of the millennium, or the reign of the Socialists. The lower strata may fume and fret, for they want to rise; but the law will hold its own in spite of such cavilings. Any way the question has nothing to do with the appointment of natives to higher posts than what they get now.

It is rather a fall to descend from caste to 'studying English character and custom.' But such as it is, we readily admit that it is a good thing that men in power should be well experienced; and as India is governed by Englishmen it is meet and proper that the Indians should study 'English character and custom.' This does not, however, bring us on a level with our contemporary. We have among us a hundred thousand Englishmen, and we feel disposed to ask—can we not study their 'character and custom' in the land of our birth? Are the 'character and custom' of a hundred thousand not representative enough of those of their countrymen in England? It has often been said that Europeans, when coming to India, or crossing the equator, leave a good many things behind them; but we were not prepared to believe that "character and custom" were among the things so left behind. Our contemporary would enlighten us a good deal if he would say that such was the case. Otherwise he cannot uphold the theory that for studying 'character and custom,' it is absolutely necessary that we should go to England.

The most potent argument of our opponent is no doubt that about 'bribery and corruption.' We are entirely at one with him as regards the paramount duty of Government to put down such malpractices. Whatever the cost, and however hard it may be on certain people, bribery and corruption must be put down with unsparing hands. But are our countrymen, class for class and pay for pay, really so bad as our contemporary represents them to be? We repudiate the premiss, and the argument falls. Were it otherwise, we should like to ask, can a beneficial change be effected by sending our young men for a two-years' training in England? Our contemporary, or rather his *locum tenens*, during the Ilbert Bill discussion, thought otherwise. No one was more virulent than he in his denunciations against the native Civilians on that occasion, and nothing has transpired since to justify a change of opinion. They had their two years' training, and if they failed what is there to show that in future such training will prove more efficacious? We do not for a moment believe that a two-year's attendance at lectures in an Inn of Court is a whit more effectual in eradicating corrupt tendencies than a similar course of training in India. And after all, is England really so absolutely free from immorality, bribery and corruption as to lead to a radical change in the nature of an Indian who abides there for two years? It may be very gratifying to the *amour propre* of our contemporary to think it is; but we outsiders have nothing before us to convince us that such is really the case. The disclosures made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* do not help us to such an idea. The average rate of registered bastards in Great Britain is over 6 per cent. of births; in some parts of Scotland the ratio rises to 18 per cent., so that it is impossible for half a dozen persons there to sit down to dinner without having at an average a registered bastard among them. The numbers of foundling hospitals, of private lying-in-chambers, and of baby farms in England bear ugly evidence against the moral character of a large multitude of the English nation. The spirits of a hundred thousand soldiers in the Crimea, protest against the rectitude of conduct of the War Department in England. The swords that snapped across and the bayonets which twisted into corkscrews in the Soudan point unmistakably to something besides official rectitude. The report of the Ordnance Enquiry Commission just published is a sad document to take note of. The late dismissal of certain officers for giving out official documents, with or without a consideration, tells not a pleasant tale. Time was when every general Parliamentary election cost from 8 to 10 crores of rupees, and even now the cost is not small. And with these facts before him our contemporary cannot really mean that our youths placed in England for two years would derive the benefit of a thorough catharsis of whatever peccant humours they may have within them. He knows these things much more thoroughly than we do, and knowing them when he insists on English training we cannot help thinking that he is writing for a purpose.

In our articles on 'A Premium on Apostacy' and 'English Training Fog and Fallacy,' we have already pointed out the difficulties that lie in our way to sending our youths to England for education, and our objections have not yet been met by any of our contemporaries. We shall not, therefore, here go over the ground at present. Our contemporary raises a false issue by misrepresenting us as sticking to caste and caste alone, but it is not worth discussing.

INTERMARRIAGE.

THREE words are now in common use to imply, without any sharp line of distinction, varying degrees of intermixture among septs, castes, tribes, races, and species. The first of these is Intermarriage. It was originally designed to indicate the lowest degree of aberration. Miscegenation is a recent ill-formed word quite as awkward as intermarriage. It is equally faulty in meaning, since it means intermixture of tribes, for all exogamous marriages necessarily imply intermixture of tribes, and the word marriage is quite sufficient to indicate the intermixture. The word, however, as also its homonym, has obtained currency to indicate all departures from the limits of septs, castes and tribes ordinarily respected in contracting marriages. The term Hybridity was formerly used to indicate intermixture of species; but renowned ethnologists, like Professor Botta and others, have used it very much in the same sense as miscegenation. In India our reformers and religious propagandists use intermarriage in the same sense in which scientists use miscegenation and hybridism. They urge that the Bengalis have greatly degenerated by sticking too steadfastly to the old limits, and for the improvement of their physique a plentiful crossing of blood is urgently necessary. They appeal to our experience among the lower animals. They triumphantly show that the studbred horses in the Government farms have vastly improved our indigenous breed, and that the mixed breed of Harianah cattle far surpass the miserable animals common in Bengal. Pseudo-scientists take a higher stand; they hold that since naturally all races of men belong to one species there should be no barrier about intermarriage among the different tribes and races which inhabit the earth. Religious reformers reserve this privilege for their own followers, irrespective of races. Chaitanya went out of the pale of the Hindus and freely converted Muslims; but as his converts were all anchorites, his preachings had no effect on the

marriage boundaries of the Hindus. Christian missionaries take their stand on science, and practically, though not in so many words, propose the entire suppression of such terms as intermarriage, miscegenation, and hybridism. The late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who owed much of his theories to the missionaries, took the same view, and practically carried it out. He proposed intermarriage when he was a leading member of the Adi Brahma Somaj, and the hesitancy of his colleagues there was one of the principal causes which led to his separation from them. Intermarriages between Europeans and persons of Indian birth have often taken place. To promote this object propositions have, of late every now and then, been put forth to begin with a moderate scheme of miscegenation among the different castes of Hindus, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be carried out to a considerable extent as time passes on. In ancient India the Mauriyas are said to have given their daughters to Yavanas, and in mediæval Sanskrit dramas we read of Yavana ladies in Hindu royal households. The Pathans and Moghals freely took Hindu women to wife. To the successors of Vasco da Gama we owe the Mistassas, who are now to be met with in every part of India, and Englishmen have given us our Eurasians or East Indians. Persons of different nations cannot long live together without mixing, and so the process of hybridization must progress with time. Nothing can prevent it; and if some of our reformers desire to promote miscegenation in their families we would not stand in their way. They have every right to do what they like, and if they wish to give their sisters and daughters to foreigners it is no concern of ours. The question, however, remains—a purely biological one—as to how far hybridism or miscegenation is calculated to improve the physique of the Indians. If it really be effectual in effecting so desirable a change, we should suppress our repugnance and accept it. But as far as at present advised we see no good in the process. It is a well-established fact in physiology that pure hybrids are sterile in the third generation; mules and hinnies by themselves cannot keep up their races; there must be fresh blood from the horse or the donkey at every crossing to keep up the breed; and the result leans to the side from which the new blood is oftenest taken. And as between a hundred thousand Europeans and two hundred and fifty millions of Indians the strongest possible leaning will be on the side of the latter, no improvement is possible. On the contrary, experience shows that degeneration will be the unavoidable result of hybridization. The descendants of the followers of Albuquerque are the Goanese cooks of Bombay, and the Metefiringees of Chittagong and Chunamguli represent the issue of Englishmen in Bengal. Our young advocates of miscegenation can multiply the number of these to a large extent; but they can never produce an Englishman in Bengal by crossing. The fact is, physique is greatly dependent on climate, and the delta of the Ganges and generally the tropical portion of India are not favorable to hardy growth in man. The stalwart Punjabi, brought to Bengal, in two generations dwindles down to a puny Bengali. The Gurkha of Nepal will be, in three generations in Bengal, a despicable creature. In the United States John Bull in two hundred years has become the Yankee, and one may travel throughout the length and breadth of the States without meeting a typical John Bull. Some of our reformers wish to limit the miscegenation among the different castes of Bengal. But what is true of the major is equally so of the minor groups. There can be no physical improvement by the process, nor moral either. If a Brahman likes to associate with a Pod he may, and at times he does, but his descendants do not thereby improve in mind or body. But there is not even the most distant prospect of such mixing becoming general. Animals in the wild state do not hybridize, and among human beings the law of natural selection will always stand in the way, and defeat the impotent attempts of insensate enthusiasts.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Barrackpore on Friday last. He will stay there till he goes on his tour.

THE Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has got a new title. It is Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Raes-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Umara, Mohat Jung. The title is long enough, a great deal more so than his old title of Nawab Nazim, but any thing but as valuable or honorable.

WE are glad to hear that 'the statement made by the *Morning Post* regarding the attitude of France and Russia towards Turkey in the matter of the Anglo-Turkish convention is wholly unfounded.'

THE Metropolitan College has now a 'local habitation' of its own. The College classes have been removed to the new building in Sunker Ghose's Lane. There was no ceremonial observed at the opening of the new building. The students quietly entered their classes, and the Professors took up their usual work.

MR. Tute, the Magistrate of Balasore, has opened a subscription book for the object of establishing a Pilgrim Hospital at Chandbally, and is prepared also to receive subscriptions for the more ambitious scheme of a 'Jagannath Pilgrim fund.' The scheme is certainly a good one, and has our hearty sympathy. We are glad to hear that several gentlemen of rank and position have come forward with substantial promises to assist Mr. Tute in carrying out this laudable undertaking. But our question about the fund given by the late Raja Sukhamaya Roy remains unanswered.

THE 45th Hare Anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday last, at the Science Association, under the presidency of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. Babu Nogendra Nath Ghose delivered a lecture on the life and works of David Hare. Mr. Cotton addressed the meeting at the end of the lecture, and spoke in glowing terms of the great work done by the philanthropist and adjured the gentlemen present to mark well 'the foot-prints on the sands of time, left by David Hare,' and profit by the instruction imparted by him. The lecturer, in the course of his lecture, remarked: 'He (David Hare) would sometimes sit at the door of his school and as the boys would come out, he would rub some of them who happened to be dirty with his towel, and tell them how dirty they were, and bid them never to be dirty again!' This was good instruction indeed. We wish the Presidency College authorities would benefit by it, and try an experiment with soap and towel on the good philanthropist's statue in the Presidency College compound. It sadly needs a riddance of the moss and dust with which it is now begrimed.

THE news of Dr. John Jackson's death calls for a short notice. Though now quite forgotten by the bulk of the people of Calcutta, he was in his time the highest professional authority in the city, and greatly respected by every section of the community. His professional acquirements were of the highest order, and he had particularly endeared himself to the Hindu community by his sympathy, his respect for the peculiar customs of the people, and his unfailing kindness of heart, which won for him the affection and respect of the higher classes of our community. He was one of the few European medical men who obtained the privilege of speaking with ladies in Hindu houses, the only other instance that we can just now call to mind being Dr. Herbert Baillie. Born in 1804, he came to Calcutta in 1826, and greatly distinguished himself by his success both as a physician and a surgeon. As an oculist he was unrivalled in Calcutta in his time. Lord Auckland recognized his professional learning by appointing him to the post of head physician to the General Hospital, which office he held to the time of his retirement in 1855. So great was his devotion to his profession that after his return to England, when he was 52 years old, he took his M. D. degree at Cambridge. Will any of the *eleves* of the Calcutta Medical College follow his example at that age? We wish they would!

THERE was some little wrangling at the last meeting of the City Corporation about the dismissal of a contractor. Would that it had not taken place. It appears that the contractor had failed in his duty—that of expeditiously emptying rubbish waggons at the reclamation ground at Tangrah—and there was a complete block, waggons loaded with sweepings lying scattered in different parts of the town. Energetic action was what was most needed then, and Mr. Cotton, instead of waiting for the issue of red tape, with praiseworthy promptitude at once dismissed the defaulter, and employed another who was fully equal to the task. For this action there should have been a vote of thanks, and not unbecoming wrangling, about want of routine circumlocution.

MR. N. G. CHANDRAVARKAR, editor of the *Indu Prokash* and lately one of the Bombay Delegates to England, has discovered a mare's nest. He has somewhere found, or, perhaps, evolved from his own inner consciousness, that none but Brahmans have the right to defend the Indian caste system, and our good brother of the *Indian Daily News*, in his ecstacy, caps it by saying that 'one might as well expect a Shadwell democrat to uphold the English aristocracy.' It shows that neither the one nor the other has the faintest possible idea of the true nature of caste. Had they known that caste is the division of the body politic into guilds, in order to prevent any one section of the community from domineering over the rest,—to secure to each its well-defined civil and political rights,—they would have thought differently. It was the absence of such guilds that enabled each member of the English and French Aristocracy to slaughter a couple of tenants whenever he wanted, on return from a hunt, to warm his feet in the reeking bellies of the victims; it was the want of this that gave him the right of first entering the bridal chamber of every tenant, and when unable to benefit by such entry, to commute the right by imposing a tax called the *Marquete*; it was the want of this which gave him the right to send men to the Bastille whenever he listed; and it was to avenge these wrongs that the carnage of 1789 was ushered in by the proletariat of Paris. We never had occasion for such a sanguinary lustration to wash out crime, since Parasurama knocked down the growing insolence of the Brahmans in the second age of the earth. Ours is a primeval civilization which, to quote the language of a distinguished English High Court Judge of Bombay, 'rests, as it has ever rested, on the two main bases of organization and association—of organization fixed in permanence, of association which, running through all the relations of life, society never leaves the Hindu isolated between the cradle and the grave, or the birth and the burning ground, his family a partnership, his village a community, his caste a benefit club and guild.' Some European communities found out the advantages of this combination, and established civic communities which were strong enough to defy kings and emperors. It is in the essence of the caste system that no one who belongs to a caste and is not outcasted, like the *Chandals*, for the most heinous offence against the caste system, should be ill-treated. That such a system should be looked upon with extreme disfavor by autocratic Governments which desire the units of society to be kept apart and helpless, by missionaries who find caste union too much in their way, by would-be 'reformers' who long to prey on society, is but natural. Grave defects, it is true, have grown in our caste organization, which by gradual excessive division and subdivision and some harrassing details has lost much of its efficacy. But for all that the principle is a sound one. Relying on it we had not the most distant idea of implying any contempt or discourtesy to Rukmabai by saying that she was a carpenter's daughter. What we desired was to indicate her position in the social scale, and that those who were squeaking about the horrors of the

Hindu law of marriage, were—well, mistaken. In a caste in which widow marriage obtains, and the mother of the lady concerned had taken a second husband, it was idle all to talk of the integrity of the Hindu law of marriage. We would have never referred to Rukmabai or her caste had not Mr. Chandravarkar and his party made her case a peg whereon to hang their tirade against our ancient code of laws. It is the old story, the crow pecks at every thing and every body, but when it is itself made the object of an attack for its constant pilferings, it and its race fill the whole town with their cawings.

IT is gratifying to us to note that our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* takes the same view of Mr. Beames' case that we and the Native Press generally do. The question at issue is not one of guilt or innocence, but of the duty of Government when a serious charge is brought against one of its foremost officers and the public demand an explanation. In a calm, moderate, and very judicious leader our British Indian Street contemporary observes :—'It is not a sufficient answer in a case of this kind to say that it is the rabid Native Press who are abusing Mr. Beames, and, through him, seeking to discredit the Government. The *Patriot* has not usually been deemed rabid, and has too many testimonies to the contrary to be placed in that category. The *Mirror*, though occasionally erratic, is consistently loyal, and often speaks manfully for the cause of good government, a cause which is far more important than the individual interests that may imperil it. The Native Press is often very jejune and crude, but it is not altogether beneath notice. We are not concerned to defend, but when Native papers make specific statements damaging to the reputation of high officials of Government, such statements ought to be openly and authoritatively contradicted. It is our belief, as it was Macaulay's, that English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and uphold our Oriental Empire than English uprightness, and we are convinced that if that Empire is to be maintained, our representatives must, like Cæsar's wife, continue to be above suspicion.'

THE *Bangavasi* Press has issued a Prospectus for publishing twenty-four standard works on Hindu law, ritual, history and mystic philosophy. All these twenty-four works are well known to the Hindu community and to the literary world. They include the twenty text books of mediœval law, beginning with Manu and ending with Vasishtha. Ramayana, Vishnupurana, Bhagavata, and Mahanirvana Tantra close the list. All these works are offered at an advance subscription of Rs. 24. Manu will be printed with the valuable commentaries of Medhatithi and Kulluka, and all the works will be accompanied by a faithful translation. The first instalment of the publication is expected in about the middle of July, and the publisher is sanguine that all the twenty-four books will be in the hands of the subscribers in about two years. The publisher is a man of energy and enterprise, and we feel satisfied that with proper encouragement he will be able to carry out his undertaking. Most of our countrymen are unacquainted with the principles of their faith, and ignorant of the literary treasures of our classic language owing to the absence of cheap editions of the standard works under notice. A great want will be supplied if they could be made accessible to our Pandits and our literary men. They are the bulwarks of our religion, the enduring monuments of the genius of our race. It is the cheapness of the collected edition, which, we have every reason to believe, will be executed with critical accuracy, that is its best recommendation. All these works were separately printed before, and some of these were also accompanied by Bengali translations. But they were never printed in a collected form, nor were they made accessible to the reading public by the cheapness of their price. Let us hope that the enterprising publisher will meet with the encouragement he so richly deserves.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons (June 27) Mr. Morley made a motion to limit the operation of the Crimes Bill to three years, which was rejected by 180 to 119 votes. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

IN the House of Commons (June 28) the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, replying to a question, said that neither England nor the Vatican had made any proposals to establish diplomatic relation with each other.

THE prolonged drought is seriously affecting the crops in several counties, in England.

BARON Hirsch, the Austrian Financier, has presented ten thousand pounds sterling to the Imperial Institute.

IN consequence of the extreme antagonism existing betwen the King and Queen of Servia, the latter, who is at present in the Crimea, has been forbidden by the King to return to Servia.

THE Queen received (June 30) at Windsor Castle the numerous Jubilee addresses and many Indian Princes, including Maharajah Holkar, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, the Nawab of Haiderabad, and the Gaekwar of Baroda, and invested them with the insignia of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire. The Queen also received the Jubilee addresses from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and bestowed the honour of Knighthood on Captain Henry Morland and Mr. C. A. Lawson, the presenters of the Bombay and Madras addresses, respectively.

IN the House of Commons (June 30) the Right Hon W. H. Rmith brought forward his motion that the cloture be applied to the Crimes Bill on Monday, which was adopted by 220 to 120 votes. The Radicals and Irish members thereupon left the House, and the amendments standing in these names were consequently not put. The Committee's report on the Bill was therefore adopted, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Tuesday,

THE Porte has again demanded further delay before ratifying the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In reply to a question in the House of Commons (June 30) the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had every reason to believe that the Sultan would ratify the Convention.

SIGNOR Crispi has made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies that the most complete understanding exists between Italy and England on all questions in which the interests of Italy are concerned, and that they have a common interest in Egypt.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body, when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*29th June, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr W Maude, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on re-valuation work under the "Cess Act, 1880," in the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr H Beveridge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, is allowed leave for three months, under note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr R F Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Beveridge, or until further orders.

Babu Harri Mohun Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dumka, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Tarini Lal Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Maldah.

Captain G M Currie, Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for absence from the 1st October 1886 to the 15th November 1887.

Babu Nadia Chand Dutt is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, vice Babu Ram Brahmo Chatterji, retired.

Babu Nadia Chand Dutt is posted to Khurda, in the District of Puri.

Mr A W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the Chittagong District.

Babu Radhica Lal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sriram Moitra is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Nattore, in Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radhica Lal Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Chuadanga Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to the sudder station of the district of Noakholly.

The services of Mr H P Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr E R Henry is appointed to act as Captain in the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Captain G M Currie.

Mr F A Slack is appointed to act, until futher orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Lohardugga Mr Slack will, in addition to his duties as Joint-Magistrate, continue to be employed on special duty as Settlement Officer of Wards' and Attached Estates in Chota Nagpore and Superintendent of Survey, Manbhum.

Mr D Cameron, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F W B Rees, or until further orders.

Mr H E Ransom, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhubuah, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Sasseram Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Mobender Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Bhubuah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Mukund Deb Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-Division.

Babu Gogan Chunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

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I N D I A N | **FIVE RUPEES** (POST FREE) To New Subscribers ONLY *From July to December*, 1887. **ONLY ! ONLY !! ONLY !!!** —o— VEST AND Co., *Agents*. 6, *MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS*. APPLY AT ONCE. *Copies Limited*. | J U R I S T

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All letters and remittances should be addressed to The Asiatic Trading Company, Calcutta. 119

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 Licenses for carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing from 1st April 1887 and ending in September 1887 should be taken out without any further delay according to the schedule given below. To avoid mistakes persons applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law. All applications for licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By order
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted. 130

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Tenders are invited for the Construction of a Covered Reservoir to contain 4,000,000 gallons of water at the new Pumping Station at Halliday-street. Rupees Two thousand to accompany tender, as earnest money.

Also for Thorough Repairs and additions to the Residence at the same station, Rupees three hundred to accompany tenders, as earnest money.

Copies of specification and Forms of Tender and further particulars may be obtained on application at the Water Works Department of the Engineer's Office, where also the plan may be seen and copies thereof taken.

Covers are to be superscribed "Tender for Reservoir," "Tender for Residence," as the case may be, and are to be addressed to the Vice-Chairman, who will receive them up to noon of 12th July, at which time the tenders will be opened by the Vice-Chairman in the presence of those tenderers who may wish to be present.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, 27th June 1887. 141

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In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0	15	0
Do. Pekoe ...	,,	0	12	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	,,	0	10	0
Do. Souchong ...	,,	0	8	6
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	,,	0	7	0

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Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0	7	6
Do. Pekoe ...	,,	0	6	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	,,	0	5	0
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Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	,,	0	3	6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

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30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Gomuck Phoottee, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re. 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

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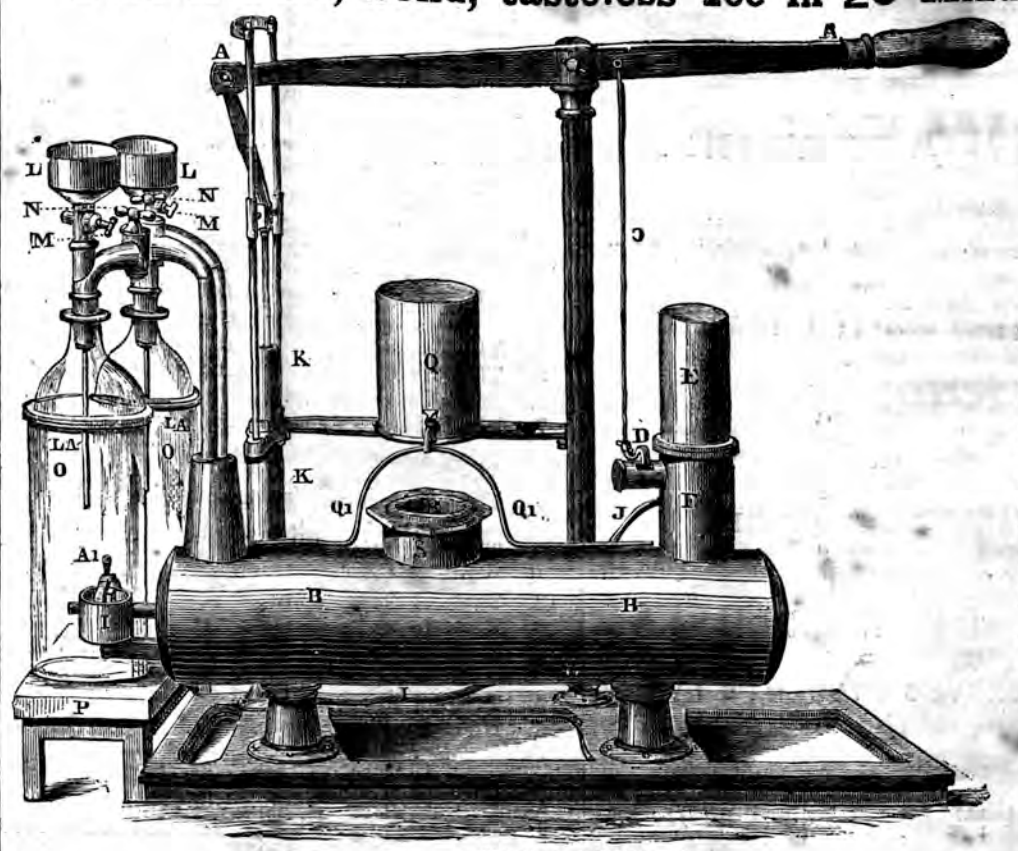

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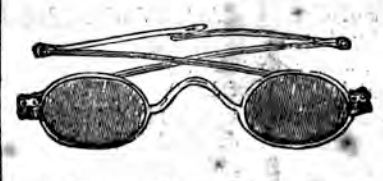

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